The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, excerpts on the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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In doing what we ought we deserve no praise, because it is our duty.—St. Augustine.

WHOLE NO. 1104. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 13.

Labor-Displacing Machines Create Great Social Problems, Green Says

A. F. of L. President Asserts Industrial Engineers and Employers Created Jobless Army by Refusing to Adjust Hours of Labor to Increased Output and by Wage Cutting—Shorter Work Day and Work Week Necessary—Old-Age Pensions Urged—Social Leadership for Justice Stressed.

Manhattan, Kans.—The greatest social problems that have ever confronted the American people are those growing out of the unexpected development of electric power and the revolutionary introduction of labor-displacing machinery and processes in recent years, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the Kansas College of Agriculture and Applied Science here in an address on "Scientific Developments of Modern Civilization."

Mr. Green pointed out that during the World War "manufacturers and business men marshalled the forces of labor, power and machinery into the greatest army of production in the history of the world. With the signing of the armistice these vast human and mechanical forces were mustered out of service and the people of the Nation were brought to realize the serious economic dangers which were bound to follow the demobilization of such an industrial and complex economic system."

Workers' Increase Output

On the development of machine production and the economic results following from it since the war, Mr. Green said, in part:

"Influenced by the post-war hysteria, industrial management continued to facilitate production, to improve mechanical processes, to extend and enlarge the use of electric power and to substitute specialized machines for skill and craft training. As a result, each worker became increasingly efficient and the power placed at his command was multiplied many times. In truth mechanization pervaded all over the world, gathering momentum as it spread over greater geographical areas.

High Wages Increase Buying Power

"It was logical to conclude that immediately following the cessation of the World War the demand for goods would shrink and the volume of sales and production would be drastically lowered and sharply eliminated. However, strange and contradictory as it may seem, with the exception of 1921 the period during 1921 the demand for goods and commodities increased. This was directly due to the continuance of payment of high wages and the wide distribution of buying power.

Industrial Structure Collapses

"But the end of this epochal period came with a crash in 1929. The whole Nation was stunned when it became apparent that the financial and economic structure of the Nation, which it had been assumed rested upon a solid foundation, toppled and fell. Immediately values declined, buying power ceased, industries collapsed, mines and factories were closed and millions of men, women and women were forced into idleness. The price of farm products began to decline before the collapse.

Economic Balance Lacking

"While industry was applying new processes and new methods in the making of economic and social order it failed to make certain adjustments which were essential to the happiness and welfare of the people and to the perpetuation of economic security.

"At a most critical period, industry failed to plan for the future and to establish that balance between production which produces and consume. We know now that it is impossible to maintain economic balance by constantly increasing and increasing production facilities unless, at the same time, we make adjustments in the hours of labor, the conditions under which labor is to be performed and the other changes evolving from community and urban life.

Industrial Engineers Create Jobless Army

"Technicians and industrial engineers seemed to have embraced the theory that it was possible to do more with less wording units and at the same time to maintain a market sufficiently large to consume manufactured products in full measure. They have learned this was not true.

"Men and women could not be displaced, as they were, and craft skill and training could not be destroyed, as was the fate of the industrial revolution was in progress) without taking a heavy toll in human values and without impairing and impiling an already inadequate market.

"The record shows that an erroneous and contradictory course was pursued. Instead of destroying and curtailing the consuming market, through the displacement of workers by machine and power, the genius of the technician, the engineer, the inventor and the scientist should have been directed toward the expansion of buying power and the enlargement of the consuming market for the use of manufactured goods would mere nearly correspond with our increasing powers of production.

Unemployment Problem

"Technological unemployment was a problem before the crash came but it has become aggravated and intensified. How are we to absorb the millions of workers who are numbered among the unemployed? How are we to establish and maintain a wide field of manufactured goods from the point of production to that of absorption?

"It is the solution of these economic problems which calls for the service of the technician, the engineer, the scientist, the agriculturist and those persons who have become trained through practical experience.

Wider Distribution of Wealth

"The decided change in economic thought which in the social viewpoint of people is being brought about because of these significant developments in modern civilization.

"The industrial, economic and social changes which have taken place serve to cause the people in all walks of life to realize the necessity of a wider diffusion of created wealth. The earnings of industry and of industrial enterprises must be more equitably distributed so that buying power may be made more uniform and active.

Shorter Hours Imperative

"The number of days worked per week and the number of hours worked per day must be reduced as rapidly as that of unemployment may be reduced to a minimum. We cannot install machinery and maintain the long work week and the long work day. The application of new policies with respect to working periods must conform to the application of new processes in industrial production.

Enjoyment of Leisure

"The enjoyment of leisure means the creation of a demand for more goods. By developing the buying power of the masses of the people and the creating opportunities for the enjoyment and use of manufactured goods the consuming market for industry and the sale of goods is increased.

Old-Age Pensions

"With the lowering of the age limit of those employed by industry has come a social problem, that of caring for the aged members of society who are no longer able to secure employment because of their age.

"This means that the life earning period of individuals has been reduced to such a degree that it is impossible for them to accumulate savings that prepare themselves in an economic way for the demands of old age.

"From this experience has grown a mighty movement in support of old-age pensions legislation, retirement annuities and social justice measures designed to afford the protection necessary for the unfortunate victims of our mass production, economic system.

Leadership for Justice and Peace

"The world is calling for leadership," Mr. Green concluded.

"The spirit, courage and vision of America will not permit the forces opposed to surrender to those overpowering influences which have made millions hungry in the midst of plenty.

"The resourcefulness and energy of America must be unabated and must find a way to combat those forces of evil which have wrought destruction of human and material values. The dreams of the Fathers of the Republic and the hopes and aspirations of succeeding generations must be realized.

"We must abandon our materialistic attitude. We become social-minded, realizing, as never before, that the security of the Nation and the perpetuation of our democratic institutions rests in the people and depends upon the protection of their rights, the guarantee of their freedom and the establishment of a national consciousness that justice and peace are enthroned and are the controlling forces in the relationship of man to man."

CHURCHMEN SOFT PEDAL EVILS OF ECONOMIC ORDER

Presbyterians Avoid Definite Position on Unemployment, Economic Planning and Socialism—Condemn Unspecified Evils of Industrial System.

Denver, Colo.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session here, declined to declare itself in favor of a definite reorganization of the present economic order as suggested by various schools of thought.

The original draft of the report of the committee on social and industrial relations called for State compulsory unemployment insurance, for economic and social planning, and a statement which placed before the church and the nation these three possibilities: our present individualism, which has created an army of 4,000,000 unemployed, some form of socialism, or planned production after the pattern set out by Stuart Chase, author of a number of books on production problems, Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and George Soule, editor of the New Republic.

The Rev. Earl A. Thompson, of Dayton, Ohio, in submitting the report, said these questions are "very dangerous" to present to the assembly.

The report as finally adopted declared that the pastors should recognize the inescapable obligations resting upon them to help members recognize their Christian duty for correcting evils of the present social and industrial order," but refrained from specifying what the evils are.

The report also urged that pastors cooperate with local committees to help the jobless with work the first consideration and relief which recommended that theological schools under church supervision give attention to preparing students "to meet the responsibilities which the social and industrial situation is now placing upon the ministry and laymen."

APPEAL IS GRANTED IN SCOTTSBORO CASE

U. S. Supreme Court Will Determine Whether Seven Alabama Negroes Sentenced to Death Were Denied Constitutional Rights in Trial.

Washington.—The United States Supreme Court agreed today to review the conviction and death sentence of seven Negroes accused of attacking two white girls near Scottsboro, Ala. The Negroes had been sentenced to die on June 24. The action of the Supreme Court gave them a reprieve until next fall. The case will be argued October 10.

Counsel for the Negroes claimed they had not been given a fair trial guaranteed by the Constitution. They asserted that race prejudice dominated the action of the trial judge and people in flamed public opinion, refused to permit them to be tried in another county, refused them time for proper preparation of their cases by counsel, and excluded them from the jury panel of jurors on whether they entertained race prejudice. He also claimed that Negroes were actually excluded from the jury, and that his clients were in effect the victims of mob justice, following threats of mob violence which required the calling out of the National Guard.

The attorney general of Alabama, who opposed the review by the U. S. Supreme Court, admitted there were no Negroes on the jury, but said it did not prove that the panel of Negroes was not in the box from which the jury was drawn.

The Alabama Supreme Court in its review of the case split on the question of a fair trial. The majority declared that all due processes of law had been observed, while the minority opinion decided the trial was unfair. The trial with such a spirit of race prejudice that the constitutional rights of the Negroes were disregarded.

It was on the appeal of counsel for the Negroes from the Alabama decision that the Supreme Court of the United States decided to review both the trial court proceedings and the death sentences.

Organized Labor Indorses Garner $2,309,000,000 Jobless Relief Bill

W. C. Hushing, American Federation of Labor Legislative Representative, Tells House Committee the Federation Gives the Measure Its Complete Support—Urges Increasing Direct Relief from $100,000,000 to $600,000,000—Says 15,000,000 Are Destitute.

Washington.—Complete endorsement of the $2,309,084,337 unemployment relief bill introduced by John N. Garner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was given by the American Federation of Labor.

The Federation's approval was presented to the House Ways and Means Committee by W. C. Hushing, its legislative representative.

The bill calls for an outlay of $100,000,000 in direct relief, the remaining $2,000,000,000 being devoted to public works of various sorts.

$600,000,000 Direct Relief Asked

Mr. Hushing told the committee that the American Federation of Labor has consistently supported unemployment relief measures before Congress. He stated the bill was a national necessity, but not enough. He believed that $600,000,000 for direct relief is insufficient to supply the needs of the destitute and recommended that the amount be increased to $600,000,000.

He said there are at least 5,000,000 persons without employment, exclusive of the so-called white collar class, and that on the basis of two dependents to each unemployed person the total of the jobless and their dependents reaches 24,000,000. He said the A. F. of L. believes that about 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 of these people are in need of direct relief.

35-Hour Week Urged

He pointed out that President Green of the American Federation of Labor has estimated that if work were limited to 35 hours a week there would be no unemployment.

Stressing that organized labor has been trying to impress upon Congress for months the fact that the earnings of working people have been reduced $11,000,000,000 a year, and that Federal relief for the unemployed was absolutely necessary, he added:

"The only relief has been to big business and the banks. Nothing has been done to relieve the unemployed except to give them a few million bushels of wheat.

"The Garner bill now gives some hope, but it absolutely necessary that it be passed. It should have been done long ago.

He also recommended that safeguards be placed in the bill so as to assure that the prevailing rate of wages be paid on all Government contract jobs and to limit the number of hours of work persons on Government contract jobs can do per week. If this were not done, public works projects would be pushed through hastily and 5 crease unemployment.

Mutual Self-Help Is Basic Principle Of Organized Labor, Burke Declares

Plumbers' Association Secretary Cites Right to Work, Increased Wages and Leisure, Abolition of Truck System, Protection of Women and Child Workers, Support of Education, and Union Management Cooperation Among the Achievements of the American Federation of Labor.

Washington.—The chief purpose of the American labor movement through out its entire history has been the development of a mutual self-help organization of the workers themselves to secure better living conditions and the public recognition of the rights to work, declared Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada in a radio address here during the Fiftieth Years of the Labor Movement, 1882-1932.

Mr. Burke declared it was in the three decades following the Civil War, when the United States developed into the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, that "the American Federation of Labor came into being to provide a new standard for the worker in this growing and expanding industrialism. Today the American Federation of Labor is approaching its fiftieth anniversary. Its activities span one-half of the century that lies between 1882 and this year of grace, 1932."

Growth of A. F. of L.

On the work and achievements of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Burke said, in part:

"It would be impossible to consider in any intimate detail the story of the growth of the American Federation of Labor within the limitations of this address. Looking back, however, on the past fifty years one sees running through the whole record of the half century of labor effort the dominating purpose of the workers to secure part of material self-help by and of the workers themselves, as free American human beings who were employed in the productive processes of industry, commerce, and other services, and to attain a right to have opportunities for better living. Out of these purposes, expressed in a common cause, there has come recognition of wage earners' rights and an interpretation of the American idea that an increasing emphasis upon the priority of human rights to property rights.

Wages and Leisure Increase

"There are, for example, the interesting record of the increase in hourly wage earner income, as well as increasing leisure. In these fifty years, workers have gained from seven hours additional leisure per week, and an actual increase of $13 in real wages.

"Then, too, in the development of trade agreements, there has grown up a practical recognition of the principle whereby could establish security for themselves in their work relationships. It has brought to the worker a stability into our industrial relations. It has been one of the effective forces for the advancement of Labor's best interests.

Truck System Abolished

"In addition, there has been a most important social contribution that has come with the establishment of an ethical standard to govern relations between employer and employee. When the first convention of the Federation met, this field of service was almost unchartered. Labor secured the abolition of the truck system of payment, and the requirement to make payment of wages a first charge upon industry. With this recognized right of labor to be represented by delegates of their own choosing, there came a new status to labor.

Principle of High Wages

"In the realm of economic relations, Labor was able to alter a principle which was in vogue in the early days. It early insisted that the hours of labor do not necessarily bring a greater advantage to greater productivity.

"It has also formulated and secured assent to its policy of high wages as the expression of Labor's share in the products of its industry. It has established the principle that there should be meant more efficient work and lower labor costs per unit of production.

Educational Institutions Supported

"If one turns to Labor's contribution to the enrichment of educational opportunities for the children of all the people, or follows the manner in which Labor, in season and out of season, has given its active support to the right to extension of educational activity, from the elementary schools to the universities, one will recognize that the many public services that it has performed in the half century.

Women and Child Workers Protected

"Or if one will examine the laws that have been put on the statutes of this country for the protection of women and girls in the course of their occupation for women in industry or the abolition of child labor, for the various minimum wage payments, for the extension of principles of democratic government, one sees anew how much a part of American life American Labor has been from the beginning.

Social Services

"In its social services, as well, through the raising of general work and industrial relationship. The increasing of leisure time and generally improved standard of living, through its emphasis upon the control of the labor market, and the regulatory policy from immigration, American Labor has established a record of achievement which no story of the first fifty years of our country could possibly ignore.

Union Management Cooperation

"On the decade since the close of the World War, American Labor has undertaken to consolidate its gains of the war period, to reach out into new activities of a character which would serve the developing growth and function of the movement in the field of union management cooperation, in the development of labor banking, union of life insurance, industry, of labor research, and workers' education.

"American Labor has been giving evidence of its vitality and its awareness of the problems with which it must face in the future.

Labor's Philosophy of Action

"In all of this, the story of Labor has been increasingly aware that no movement can survive if it exists by only an objective, but a philosophy of action which will serve the immediate needs. It has also become aware that such an inner purpose to have vitality and significance, must come from within the Labor movement, itself.

Labor's Destiny

"As an expression of that destiny that is Labor's, which is at once the summation of the hundred years of its service, and the promise of the next half century. Labor issued, in 1928, at the convention in Portland, Oregon, a document which is unique in the history of Labor manifestos.

Industry Organized for Service

"'Industry must save itself, industry must organize, must dominate the hosts of Labor in this document.

"'Industry must organize for service, for co-operation, for security, for continuity, for justice to all who participate. It must bring itself to a new order of things, and to that end it must organize and come together in representative bodies where the wisdom and experience of all may contribute to final decisions.

"'Industry must realize that it exists to give service to a nation and not to a single master, or to a syndicate of stockholders. We must have an American industrial life, an American industrial order, not a warring group of units, each seeking to be a law unto itself, the while inviting the interference of others incompetence is at best an unknown factor.'"

Mr. Burke's address was the fifth of a series on the general subject "American Labor and the Nation," broadcast over the Columbia network under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education with the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor, the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and the University of Chicago Press.

$2,309,085,337 BONDS FOR RELIEF OF JOBLESS

Speaker Garner Presents Bill Providing Direct Relief and Huge Public Works Construction Program to Make Work for Jobless—Bonds Amortized by Gasoline Tax.

Washington. — John N. Garner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has presented the unemployment problem in earnest by introducing a relief bill authorizing the appropriation of $2,309,084,337.

As it went to the Ways and Means Committee, the bill provides a total of $1,299,084,337 for public works construction, including Federal buildings, highway and waterway improvements; a $1,000,000,000 increase in the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans to States, political subdivisions and private industry, and $100,000,000 for direct relief.

One section authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance the sales in foreign markets of surplus wheat, cotton, lard, tobacco, oil-bearing and other agricultural products.

A tax of one-fourth of a cent a gallon on gasoline, estimated by the Speaker to yield $42,500,000 would be sufficient, he said, to meet the interest and sinking fund requirements of bonds to be issued by the Treasury under existing law to finance the public building program.

COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE FEDERAL PAY CUT SET UP

President Green Accepts Chairmanship of Emergency Organization to Protect Government Employes from Decreased Compensation.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, accepted the chairmanship of the newly-organized National Emergency Committee on Legislation Affecting Federal Employes.

The committee represents a number of national and local organizations interested in protecting Government employes from victimization by wage cuts or by any other method.

Salary Reduction Denounced

In announcing its organization, the Committee said:

"We call upon our membership throughout the Nation, and, through them, the entire organized labor movement, to meet the need for carefully and deliberately considered legislation that shall be based upon the needs, and, for capital project legislation, the unemployment problem.

"We believe that the so-called 'economy bill' will not solve the problem. Instead, it would break down, at a single blow accomplished in executive session, the gains of many years after full and deliberate hearings, mature investigation and consideration.

"The so-called 'economy bill' should be rejected by the Congress.

Combining forces with American Federation of Labor unions in the fight to prevent pay cuts or enforced furloughs were officials of the American Legion, the Fraternal Order of Police, Association, National Council of Catholic Welfare Conference, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the National Woman's Party, the National League of Women Voters, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the U. S. T. C. Association of Customs Employees, the Washington Central Labor Union, the Joint Conference on Affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

Blow At Disabled Veterans

"I regard the proposal to reduce the wages of Government employes and to strike a blow at disabled veterans of the World War, the American Legion as an attack upon our living standards," said Edward A. Hayes, national chairman of the committee.

"Our living standards took years and years of earnest effort. The wages of Federal employes have not kept pace with the cost of living through the efforts of a day or week, but it has been a steady progress. I believe that the American people will appreciate the feeling of the Government employes when they borrow the attempt to destroy years and years of active effort.

"This is more than a blow at wages. It is a blow at the life of the community."

400,000 PORTO RICAN WORKERS ARE JOBLESS

Iglesias Says Puerto Rico Should Share in All Measures for Economic Rehabilitation Provided for the United States.

Washington.—There are 400,000 unemployed in Puerto Rico, declared Santiago Iglesias, secretary of the Pan American Federation of Labor and a Senator of the Puerto Rican Legislature, on his return to Washington from Puerto Rico.

He pointed out that despite the large number of people employed by the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan, the Puerto Rico trade with the United States is by far the largest.

"Puerto Rico being a part of the United States with over 1,500,000 inhabitants American citizens, I believe they are entitled to a good faith recognition of the spirit of the measures now pending in the Congress. Therefore Congress and the White House should ignore the interests of the island in all legislative and administrative Federal measures enacted or adopted for the economic rehabilitation of their fellow citizens of the mainland.

"The Pan American Federation of Labor has always been in favor of such fair treatment. Its constant and earnest interest of the reactionary element of the Island who opposed the application to Puerto Rico of the law requiring the Constitution of the Island as against the rights of the American workers, farmers and otherwise.

"Our program at this time," Iglesias concluded, "is to oppose the bills pending in the Congress which have been framed by the Organic Law in electoral matters and to request that the Federal appropriations for cooperation and other rehabilitation measures included to help the unemployed be extended to Puerto Rico."

Food for Destitute School Children in Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington, Del.—The school authorities here, in cooperation with the Mayor's Unemployment Relief Committee, have protected many children from hunger and starvation, according to a report by S. M. Stouffer, superintendent of schools. The report says that there are considerable number of school children were found to be suffering from lack of food and nourishment caused by unemployment distress in their homes. To meet the condition plans were evolved to provide luncheons for these children. The plans were based on the school cafeteria and distributed at convenient points.

"Through the cooperative effort of our school authorities and the Mayor's Committee," Mr. Stouffer said, "it has been possible to supply food to this large group of undernourished and assemble boys and girls whose cry for food rang in our ears."

A. F. of L. Condemns Monstrous Pay Slash for Government Employes

President Green Tells Senate That Economy Committee's Wage Cutting Program Is Unjust to Over 600,000 Federal Workers And Will Increase the Already Menacing Social Unrest—Government Should Preserve American Living Standards and Set an Example to Private Employers—Wage Cuts Fatal to Business Recovery.

Washington.—An emphatic condemnation of the report of the Senate Economy Committee slashing, it is estimated, in one form or another, $172,484,160 from the compensation now paid Government employes was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The largest item in the bill is a flat 10 per cent cut in the wages of all Government workers except the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, with no exemption for the low salary grades. It is estimated that this item alone takes $121,050,000 from the pay envelopes of Federal workers. Other drastic features, such as reduction in annual vacations and abolition of extra pay for overtime work, is said to have the total pay cut up to $172,484,160.

Unjust to Federal Employes

Voicing a protest in a letter to each Senator, Mr. Green pointed out not only the utter injustice of the pay slash to Government employes themselves, but also emphasized the disastrous effect it would have on the people generally by encouraging private employers to follow the example of the Government. The result would be a wholesale reduction in the buying power of the people and a further augmentation of the business depression.

"Because of the deep interest which the American Federation of Labor takes in the economic welfare of the Government employe," President Green's letter said, "we are deeply concerned over the provisions of the Economy Bill. For this reason I am taking the liberty of communicating with you officially to advise you of the opinion of the American Federation of Labor and of labor generally throughout the Nation so far as the American Federation of Labor can speak for it.

"It is the opinion of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor that a reduction in the salaries and wages of the Government employes would be economically wrong. Such a reduction would be imposed upon thousands of Government employes without a corresponding benefit to the Government.

Wage Cutting Increases Social Unrest

"Wage cutting on the part of the Government would aggravate the disturbed state of mind which already exists, would intensify a paralysis of business which has at the present moment is having such a disastrous economic effect in the creation of social unrest and economic discontent which is so menacing to the welfare of the people. They believe that wage cutting on the part of the Government would be the signal for further reductions in private industry.

Preserve Living Standards

"In my judgment a great service can be rendered the people by the Congress of the United States if it will officially declare itself in opposition to the lowering of living standards and in favor of the preservation of the wages and conditions which Federal employes have gained through years of struggle and effort.

"Such action would strengthen and encourage employers in private industry who are endeavoring with all the power they possess to maintain wages, to prevent reductions in salaries, and to maintain buying power so that the Nation may early regain its normal course.

"We can not bring back prosperity to the Natiin if we continue to destroy buying power through the elimination of wage cuts amounting to millions of dollars.

Wage Cuts Fatal to Recovery

"When the masses of the people are compelled to accept less in wages they immediately curtail by sheer circumstances to buy less. Industry can not produce when workers are unable to buy.

"There is every reason why the Government should set an example to private industry. At least it should maintain an American standard of living commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship.

"Congress should be self-possessed even though the managers of private industry are influenced by a wage cutting hysteria which obviously is having disastrous effects upon the economic life of the nation. Sane men ought to see that the need of the hour is to build up and increase buying power.

"If we do not, I assure you, bring about economic recovery by weakening and destroying the purchasing power of the masses of the people."

Maintain Human Values

"I sincerely hope Congress will find ways and means to economize and reduce Government expenses without reducing wages and without lowering the living standard, and without striking a blow at those intangible human values which after all are the most lasting and abiding of all," President Green's letter concluded.

"May I appeal to you in the name and in behalf of the working people of the United States to oppose this proposal both in public and private enterprises, to oppose pay cuts for Government employes and to boldly announce that so far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned wage cutting must cease so that the standard of American life and American living may be permanently established and securely maintained."

Police Eject 400 Jobless From Detroit City Hall

Detroit, Mich.—Police were required to clear the council chambers of the City Hall after fighting broke out between unemployed members of the ranks of the Fisher Lodge for homeless unemployed men, who had staged a sit-down protest closing of the lodge.

Police and detectives battled for several minutes with the men, forcing them out of the council chamber, down the stairs to the first floor and outside the building. No arrests were made and no one was seriously injured.

Delafield Visions Soviet Union Invading the United States

White Plains, N. Y.—Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the World War, in a memorial day address here, envisioned the danger of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics invading the United States and establishing a American citizens.

"Verily," he said, speaking of the Soviet Union, "laughs up his sleeve, urging all the rest of the world to disarm and to put one of the greatest armies and best equipment and munitions the world has ever known. He says quietly, 'If you don't come to my ideas yourselves, I am going to force them on you.' And he does do that I am going to kill everybody in your country who opposes until we get you to do it."

Rybicki Urges Federal Bonds For Public Works Idle Relief

West Point, N. Y.—Edward S. Rybicki, director of the Free Employment Agency of the New York City Department of Welfare, in a Memorial Day address to 2,000 Polish-Americans at the Kosciusko monument here, urged a Federal bond issue for public works as an outstanding solution of the unemployment problem.

He said such a program started in previous periods of depression "would attract from the cities the army of the jobless and the purchasing power of the unemployed would stimulate other industries and bring back the confidence so needed by finance, industry and labor."

Among Federal projects he mentioned precision public buildings, development of inland waterways, reforestation and flood control. He claimed that such a use would tend to relieve States and cities which have been forced to issue bonds for new public works due to lack of funds.

"Denver Plan" of Union Label Promotion Without Boycott

Denver, Colo.—The Denver Typographical Union does not approve the "denver unfair list" in promoting the use of union label advertising, Charles A. Valle, president of the union, who described what he called the "Denver plan" of extending the label.

"The attack is made on the employer who is outside the union," Mr. La Valle said. "In fact, under the plan of the union label campaign it always being to put printing in union office.

"The point stressed is the union man and woman are prepared to give friendly consideration to the concern which shows its friendliness to the union label and to withhold patronage from others, and its unobtrusive use, which would be passed without attention by those outside of the movement, is taken as a friendly invitation by those who favor the principle of trade unionism."

6,000 New York Jobless Families Near Starvation

New York.—The 6,000 destitute families of the unemployed dependent on the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee for its $20 per month relief responds literally to the Army's appeal for $1,000,000 to carry on its relief function to continue its emergency relief, according to Hugh Bewer, executive head of the welfare department.

"We already have been forced to reduce the relief given to the 6,000 families now in our care until many of them are living on the verge of starvation," Bewer said.

Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, stated that the $3,860 men now on the pay rolls of the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau would remain at their jobs a maximum of five days a week every other week.

Sunday Performances Banned By New York City Actors

New York.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Actors' Equity Association approved the proposal of President Frank Gilmore for a rotary stock program of employment and unemployment for actors. The scheme provides for installation of companies which would play successively in three or more fairly equidistant cities. It was also decided to ban premiere more than because of the run of three weeks or more guaranteed to each production.

A majority of the 600 members sustained President Gilmore in his refusal to bring before the membership the request of the League of New York Theatres and Independents for sanction on the question of Sunday night performances in Broadway's legitimate playhouses. The actors have rejected the Sunday show proposal three times in the last three years.

Senator Kuser Urges Block Relief for New Jersey Idle

Trenton, N. J.—Senator Dryden Kuser introduced a bill in the Senate providing for a block-aid campaign throughout New Jersey for the relief of the relief of the jobless. The campaign would be inaugurated by Governor A. Harry Moore, State director of emergency relief organization. The funds would be turned over to the State director of emergency relief in the municipalities where the funds are collected.

A delegation of silk workers from Paterson opposed the salary cuts provided for relief and urged the substitution of inheritance and income taxes.

Hand Labor Used in Japan's Jobless Relief Highway Fund

Tokyo, Japan.—The Home Department of Japan set aside $8,500,000 for the use of the Bureau of Public Works for road construction and improvement for the relief of unemployment during the present winter, according to a report by W. S. Dowd, assistant commercial attache of the American embassy. It is estimated that the allotment will build about 1,000 miles.

Mr. Dowd warns American manufacturers that the road program will not increase the market for road-making machinery, because it is to be executed by hand. "Every road is done by hand with the sole object of providing employment for the jobless," he points out that "in the course of construction or improvement on the majority of projects observed, steam rollers and hand tools are being used almost exclusively, and even of equipment being used all new items are manufactured in Japan."